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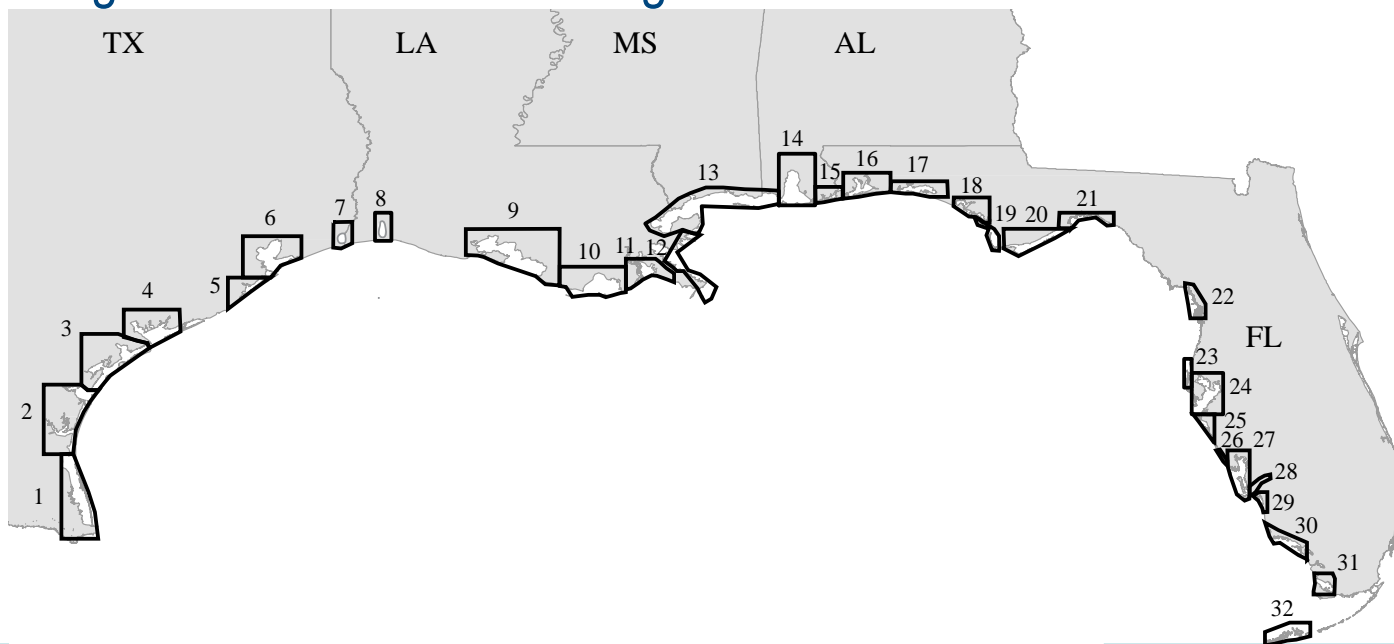
Marine Mammals: Multiple Small Stocks with Insufficient Data- Bay, Sound, and Estuary Stocks

SEFSC Protected Species Program Review

**25-27 August 2015
Miami, Florida**

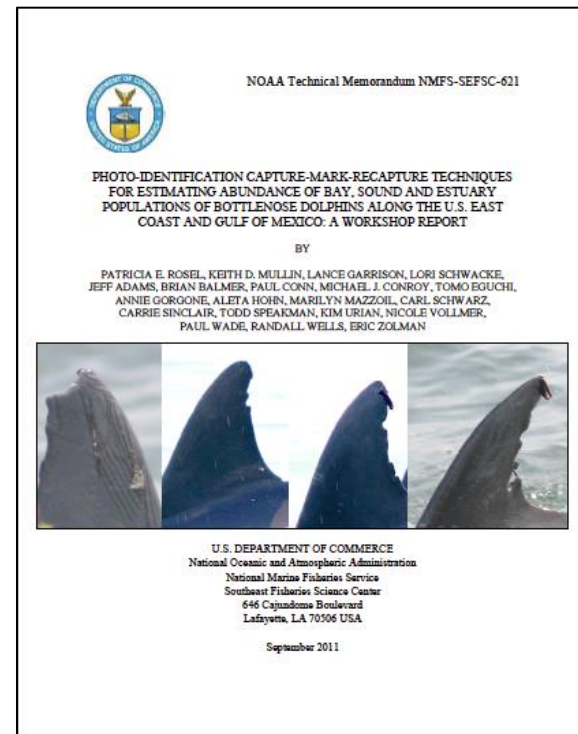
Bay, Sound and Estuary Stocks - GOMx

- Stocks first delimited in 1994-1995 with the first Stock Assessment Reports
 - Originally 33 Bay, Sound and Estuary stocks (now 32)
 - Small areas, low abundance
 - Experience multiple lethal and sub-lethal impacts
 - Challenge for research and management



Bay, Sound and Estuary Stocks - GOMx

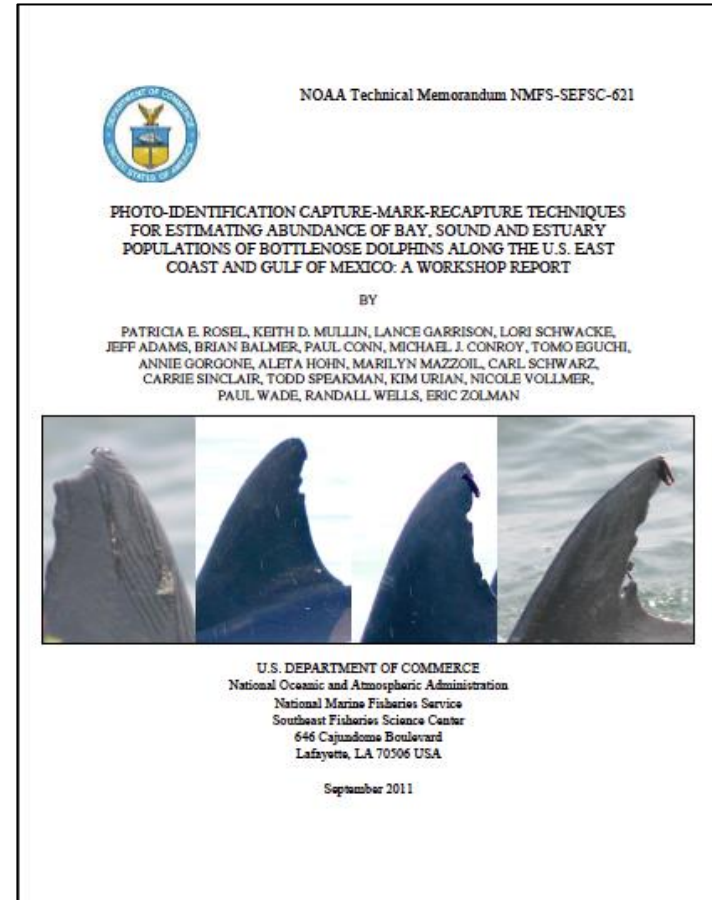
- Progression in Gulf of Mexico- Abundance
 - 24 stocks (77%) have abundance estimates > 8 years old
 - Standard aerial line-transect surveys generally not appropriate
 - Sought to standardize and promote consistent use of photo-ID capture mark-recapture methodologies



Bay, Sound and Estuary Stocks - GOMx

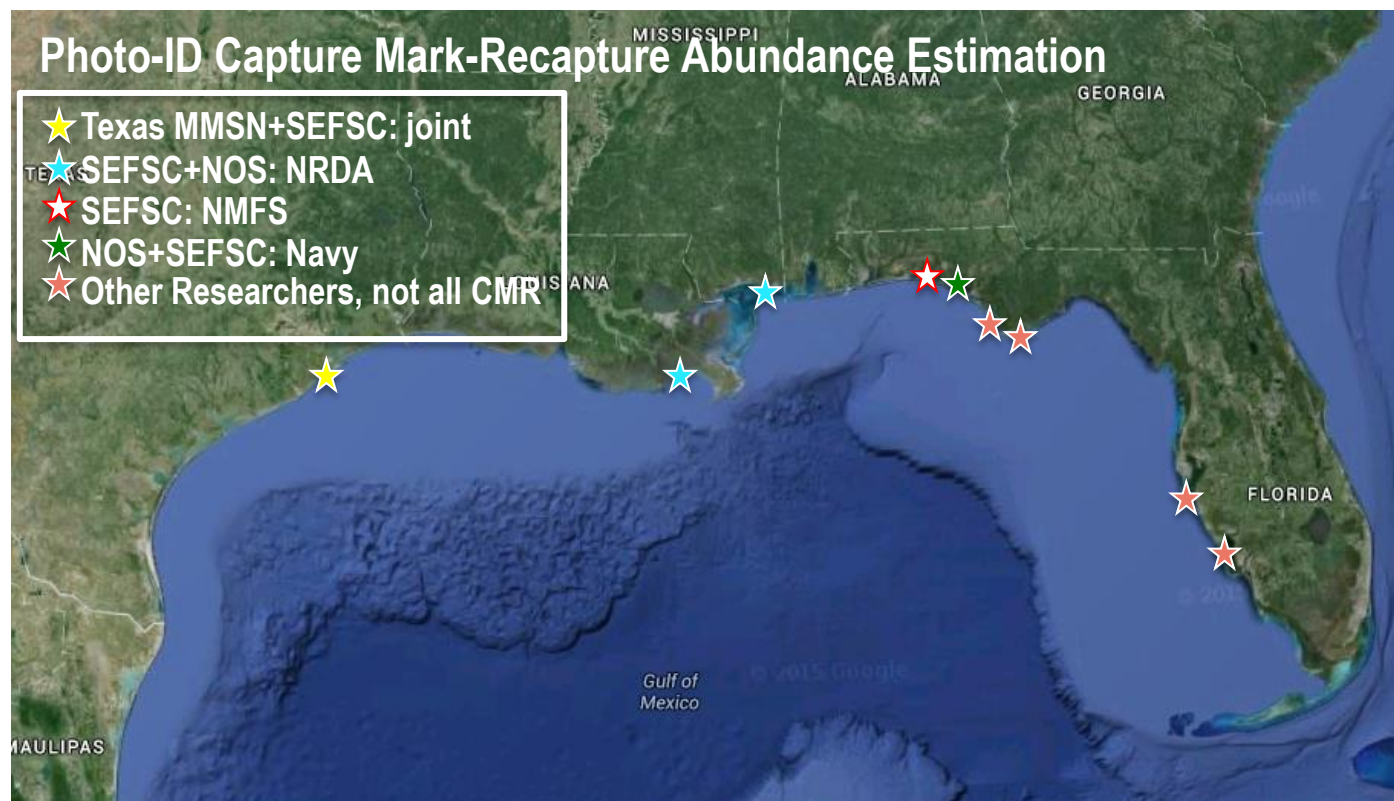
Critical Methodological Considerations

- Survey design
 - Spatial extent
 - Transients and seasonal timing
 - Recommend “Robust-design”
- Photo quality scoring and photo-id analysis procedures



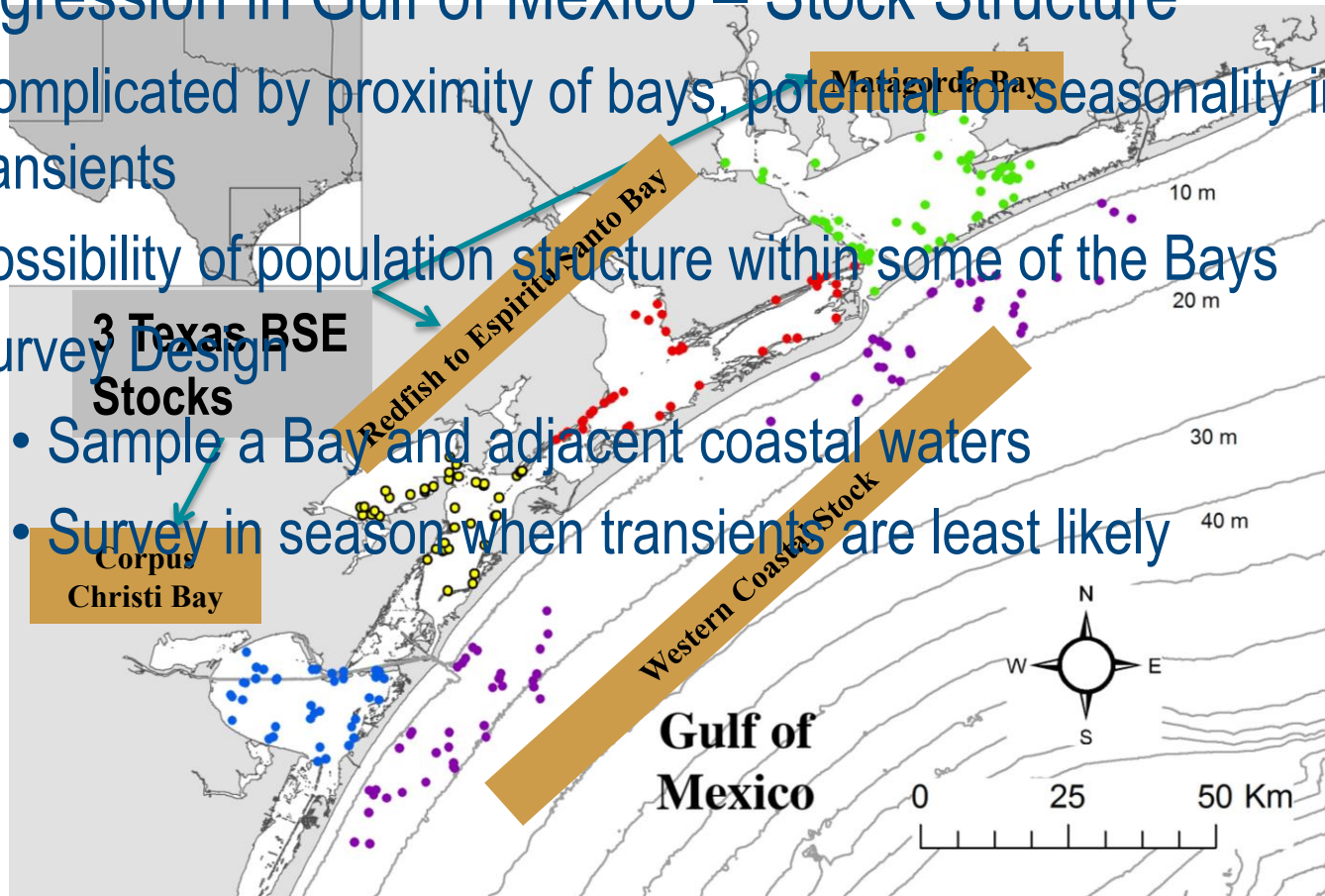
Bay, Sound and Estuary Stocks - GOMx

- Progression in Gulf of Mexico - Abundance estimates less than 8 years old (n=9)



Bay, Sound and Estuary Stocks - GOMx

- Progression in Gulf of Mexico – Stock Structure
 - Complicated by proximity of bays, potential for seasonality in transients
 - Possibility of population structure within some of the Bays
- Survey Design
 - Sample a Bay and adjacent coastal waters
 - Survey in season when transients are least likely



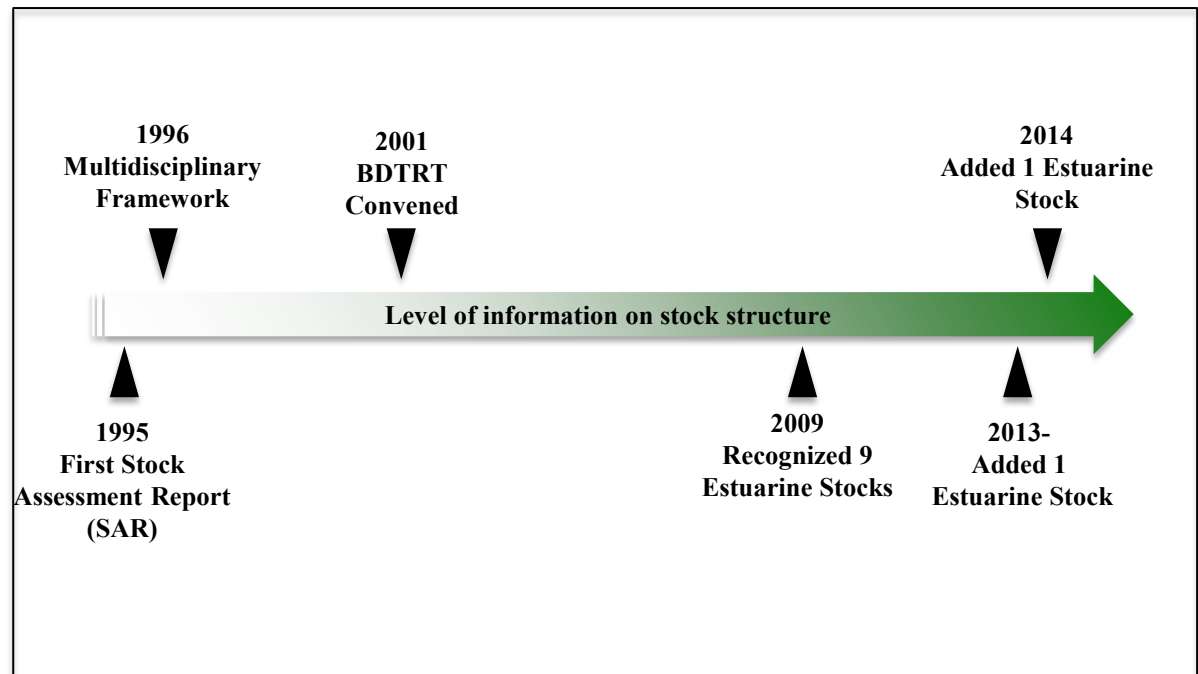
Bay, Sound and Estuary Stocks - GOMx

- Progression in Gulf of Mexico – Stock Structure
 - First confirmation of demographic independence of BSE stocks achieved through genetic analysis (Sellas *et al.* 2005)

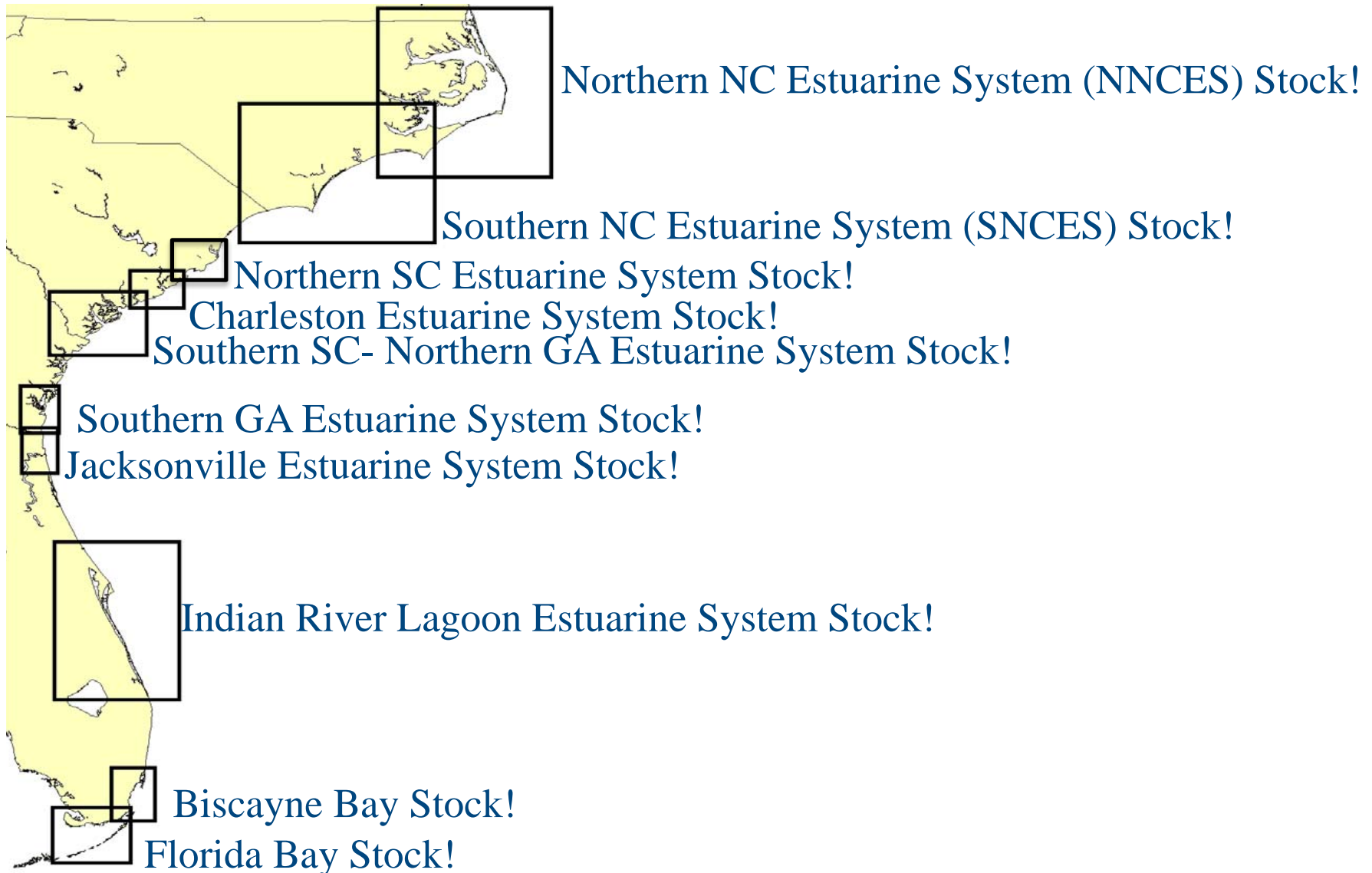


Bay, Sound and Estuary Stocks - Atlantic

- No BSE stocks delimited in the Atlantic with the first Stock Assessment Reports in 1994-1995
- 1996-present: Variety of studies indicate resident stocks
 - Photo-ID
 - Habitat inference for boundaries
 - Genetics
 - Stable isotopes
 - Telemetry

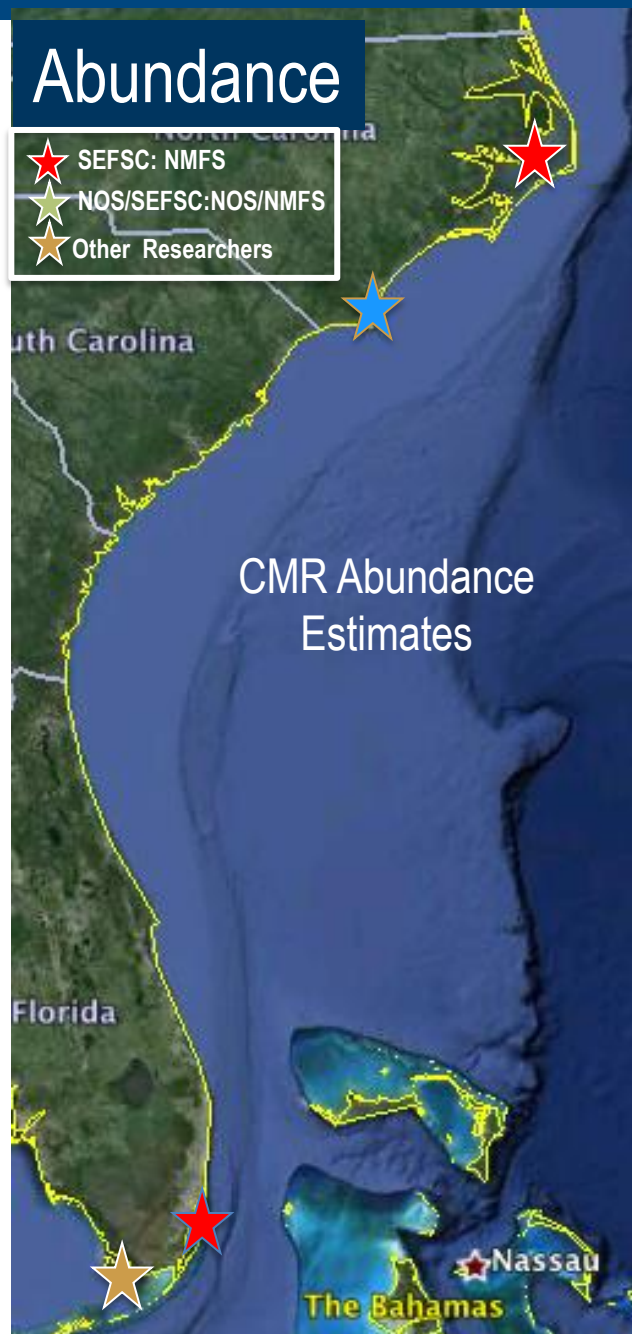


Atlantic Estuarine Year-Round Resident Stocks

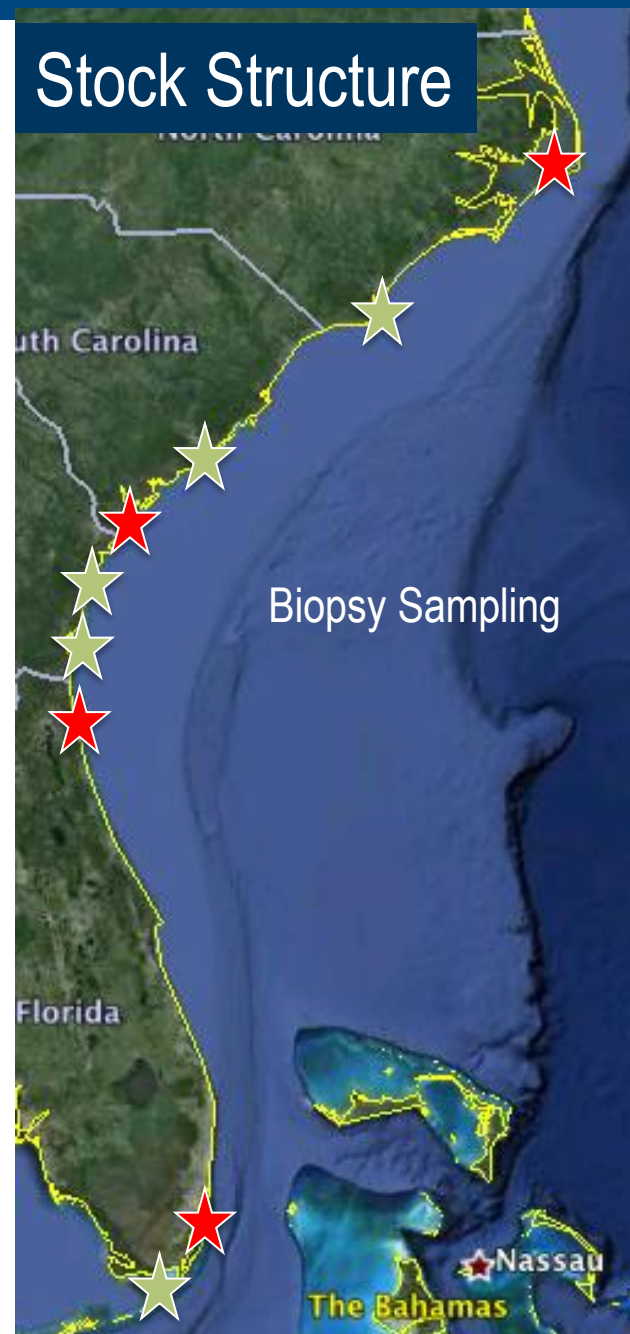


Abundance

- ★ SEFSC: NMFS
- ★ NOS/SEFSC:NOS/NMFS
- ★ Other Researchers



Stock Structure



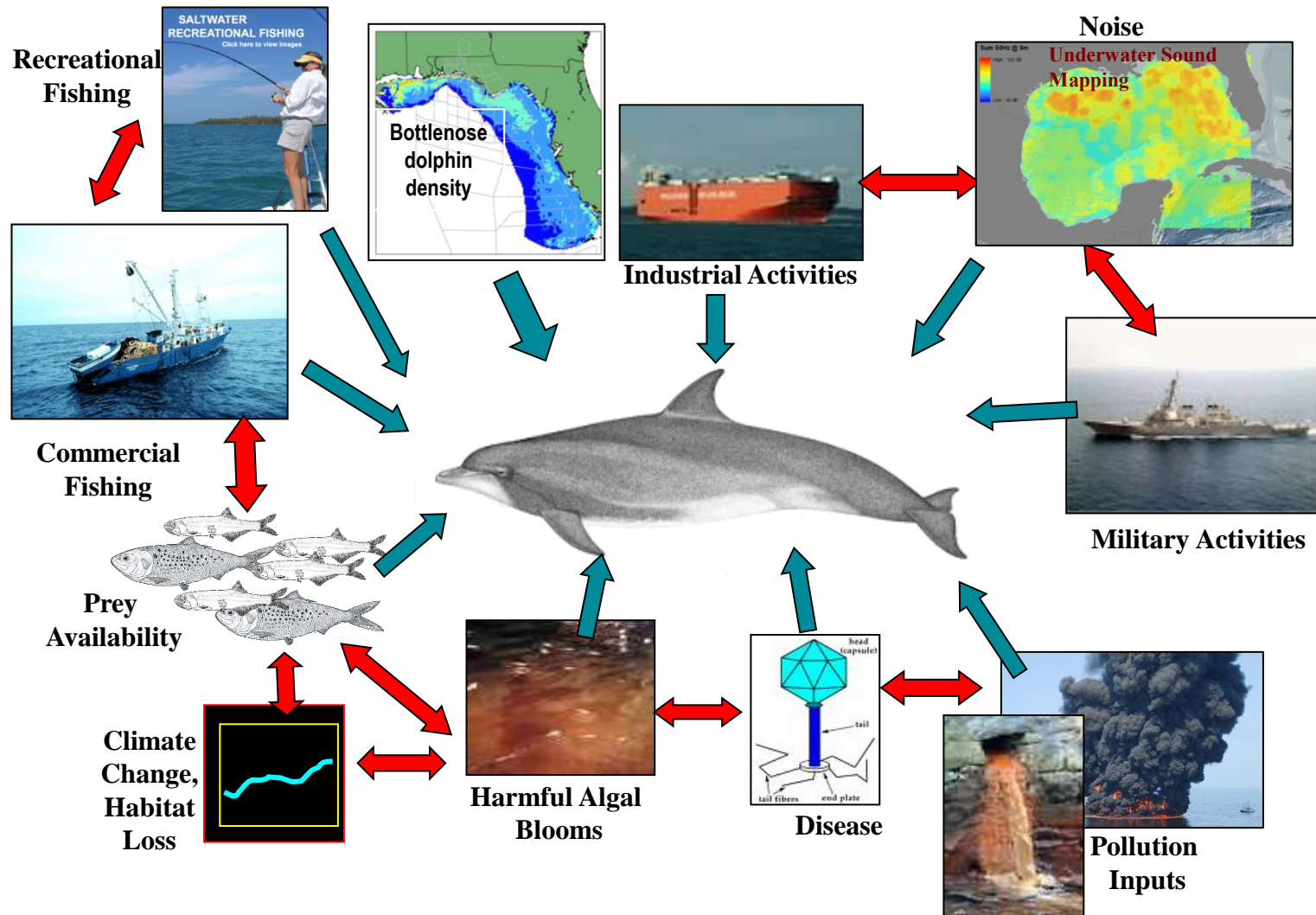
Bay, Sound and Estuary Stocks - Mortality

- Most stocks do not have mortality estimates
- Fishery mortality does occur
 - Inshore shrimp trawl fishery is not observed
 - Crab/trap pot fisheries, commercial and recreational, unobserved
 - Mid-Atlantic gillnet fishery part of TRT for Atlantic stocks, observed
 - Documented takes are known to occur but are very rare- e.g., 1 observed take between 2007-2011. But stranding data suggest more interactions
 - Observer coverage is 1-3%
 - Very difficult to obtain accurate fishery mortality estimates
- Variety of other anthropogenic impacts (contaminants, habitat loss)

Challenges

- Estuarine bottlenose dolphins have complicated stock structure
 - Exhibit high site fidelity
 - Genetic data to date indicate limited gene flow
 - Represent demographically independent populations
 - Multiple lethal and sub-lethal stressors
- Requires dedicated crews for photo-ID to keep up with abundance estimate requirements
- Requires biopsy effort and stock structure research program to ensure stocks are correctly delineated
- Capacity allows for one CMR or biopsy survey per year
- Need for prioritization

Bay, Sound and Estuary Stocks - GOMx: Prioritization of Stocks



Bay, Sound and Estuary Stocks - GOMx: Prioritization of Research

- Developed a framework to prioritize BSE stocks for stock assessment research
- Accounts for potential impact of suite of stressors and for availability of stock assessment data
- Sets priority levels based upon threshold values

Stressors

Adverse weather	Freshwater inflows	Shipping
Algal blooms	Habitat loss	Tourism & boat traffic
Aquaculture	Heavy metal pollution	Unusual mortality events of unknown etiology
Chemical pollution	Hypoxia	
Climate change	Marine debris	
Commercial fisheries	Noise	
Disease	Oil & gas pollution	
Dredging & construction	Recreational fisheries	



NOAA Technical Memorandum NMFS-SEFSC-665

A Method for Prioritizing Research on Common Bottlenose Dolphin Stocks
Through Evaluating Threats and Data Availability:
Development and Application to Bay, Sound and Estuary Stocks in Texas

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December 2014



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Bay, Sound and Estuary Stocks - GOMx: Prioritization for Research

Cumulative Threat Score	Data Availability Score		
	DAS ≤ 13	$15 \leq \text{DAS} \leq 17$	$18 \leq \text{DAS} \leq 20$
$0 \leq \text{CTS} \leq 95$	Low priority	Low priority	Low priority
$95 < \text{CTS} < 152$	High priority	Medium priority	Low priority
$152 \leq \text{CTS} \leq 228$	High priority	High priority	Medium priority

Low priority
 Medium priority
 High priority

Cumulative Threat Score

Based on the potential impacts of the 19 anthropogenic and environmental stressors

Data Availability Score

Reflects information about stock structure, abundance, and mortality

High priority stocks have high potential threats and low data availability

Texas stocks completed
Louisiana stocks in progress

Strengths

- Provide standardized tools/methods to external partners for abundance estimates
- Plan for prioritizing stocks
- Proficiency with biopsy sampling and capture mark-recapture photo-ID field work and photo analysis
- Strong stock structure investigation program

Future Directions

- Complete research prioritization for Gulf of Mexico BSE stocks and adapt prioritization process to Atlantic BSE stocks, oceanic stocks
- Conduct GOMx-wide genetic analysis of BSE stock structure with samples available to date
- Ecosystem-based approach: Investigate alternative models to incorporate more than just commercial fishery interactions as the metric for status of a stock; risk assessment that incorporate status and trends, identify major risks, quantify the cumulative impacts of human activities and environmental variation
- Improve demographic population models that incorporate reproductive parameters (which we don't yet have)

Discussion Topics

- Is the work we are doing reflective of scientific best practices?
- Do you see an opportunity for SEFSC to shift resources from an existing activity to deal with an unmet need?
- Are stocks being prioritized properly?
- Discuss the major limitations/weaknesses of protected species abundance, distribution and genetic studies and how could they be resolved?

